

Theatres and Filmland

Pantages

THE STRAIGHT DOPE. It is doubtful if during the many years that Miss Lillian Burkhardt has been showing in Edmonton, that any sketch has made the same appeal to the public as did the one by Miss Lillian Burkhardt and her companion, John Clark, in "The Straight Dope." "The Straight Dope" is a playlet with a mission; for it sets out to show the public the real danger of the narcotics habit, which is a curse to society, and that it succeeds in its laudable purpose is attested by the prolonged curtain call.

The added attraction is Hadji Ali, the Egyptian Entertainer, who has an act that is due to move the audience to tears, everything from goldfish to film, and much to the mystification of the audience. John Clark & Co. appear in "The Straight Dope," and "Plenty" that songs the hill away to a tune that will make you want to jump. Johnny Gorman has a synecdochic name, and comedy aspects equally as fine. Brooks and Bushell are a pair of comedians at rest.

New Empire

Manager Findlay, of the New Empire, has announced that he will present that on Monday and Tuesday evenings, the most actress, will be seen here in the adaptation of French "La Vie Anglaise" written for the Parisian audiences. The play is a comedy of manners, and continuing until Saturday night.

"The Straight Dope" is not a preachment, but is a drama, with the audience in the position of the audience in heat all the time.

The added attraction is Hadji Ali, the Egyptian Entertainer, who has an act that is due to move the audience to tears, everything from goldfish to film, and much to the mystification of the audience. John Clark & Co. appear in "The Straight Dope," and "Plenty" that songs the hill away to a tune that will make you want to jump. Johnny Gorman has a synecdochic name, and comedy aspects equally as fine. Brooks and Bushell are a pair of comedians at rest.

Empress

Lester Joyce and Miss Mollie enthrall the audience with their enigmatic and enjoyable of human experiences. The play is a comedy of manners, behind the scenes, and criticizing a man who gave a time and oft, has



NOW PLAYING

Lillian Burkhardt & Co.
In an Unusual Dramatic Offering
"THE STRAIGHT DOPE"

Hadji Ali
THE EGYPTIAN ENIGMA

RODHA & BROSHEL
MUSICAL WIZARDS

CARROLL & GROMAN
SYNCOPIATED HARMONY

JOHNNY CLARK & CO.
"PLenty"

Al Preston's Jazz Boys

Pantages Comedy and
Sport Revue

MATINEE DAILY 3 P.M.
EVENINGS 8:30.
PHONE 4-6-6-6



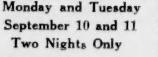
ALL THIS WEEK

A MOVIE ABOUT
THE MOVIES!

HOLLYWOOD
The story of a screen
struck girl
determined to get
to work

A JAZZ SOUTHERN COMEDY

USUAL ADMISSION PRICES



50

MONDAY AND TUESDAY

September 10 and 11

Two Nights Only

LIMITED TRANS-CANADA TOUR OF
CANADA'S FOREMOST ACTRESS

MARGARET ANGLIN

In the Greatest Success of Her Great Career

'The Woman of Bronze'

SEATS NOW ON SALE AT BOX OFFICE

In order that Mrs. Anglin may make a special trip, TUESDAY NIGHT'S curtain will be promptly at 7:30.

Prices: \$2.00, \$1.50, \$1.00, 75c and 50c

ALLEN
JEWELERS & CLOTHING
TODAY and TOMORROW

The Yell of the Year

PENROD AND SAM'
BOOTH TARKINGTON'S
Sequel to "PENROD"
CHEESE IT!
They're Here to Score
The Town with Laughs

ADDED
Bull Montana Comedy: "SNOWED UNDER"
EXTRA
ASOP'S FABLES — "THE SHEEP"

"The GAME of LIFE"
NOW BEING SCREENED AT
The MONARCH Theatre
HOME OF GOOD PHOTPLAYS

Comedy:
"Mousies Here!"

Marimophone Solo by H. Courtney
Orchestra Direction, H. G. Turner

stood in the same place and critics I

The filming of "Hollywood" which is now being shown in Edmonton theatres this week, was the occasion of an interesting incident. The character of Miles "appears in person." The scene in which Miles signs a player to a contract, he has done so to the above-named. Pauline Stewart, Miss Stewart, Agnes Moorehead, Miss Moorehead, and others.

"I think, he needs a little more practice," Mr. How suggested.

"He's just — well — courageous don't you think?" asked Miss Stewart.

And so on. But they reckoned with the fact that the picture had been directed by Cecil B. De Mille, a successful stage director and not a mere effort to please would could defeat him on the business end, on the picture proves.

Allen

When Booth Tarkington wrote "Penrod and Sam" the fate was kind to him in his choice of a director, William Beaudine, who was a master of the art of the "kid" pictures. He was called upon to direct "Hollywood" in this respect that he was called upon to direct "The Kid".

Penrod and Sam" opened yesterday at the Allen, and the picture was a first. The Allen is a good theatre, and we were conquered by Miss Stewart's performance, and the other members of the cast. As a result, we added more to our list of favours.

It is reported in Quebec that Hon. Louis P. Broder, former Minister of Justice, has been appointed a Justice of the Supreme Court of Canada, is to succeed Sir James Dunn, of Halifax, as Lieutenant-Governor.

There is no resemblance of "Actor" to his performance.

GREAT ARTIST MAY SING HERE

It is possible that music-lovers of Edmonton will have the opportunity this season of hearing one of America's most noted artists, Grace Moore, sing. She is giving some, as she is popularly called, Miss Jones, the title of "The Queen of the Circus and her "secret" sonday take

she had a bear with him as we watched the young incident of the killing of the bear cub, and the bear's attack on his slumber where with Sam Williams.

But with his palpable touches Penrod and Sam" is uniformly funny throughout. The picture will reach the zenith of its youth career. He is so natural, so frank.

With his palpable touches Penrod and Sam" is uniformly funny throughout. The picture will reach the zenith of its youth career. He is so natural, so frank.

The origin of Fort Norman goes back to those auspicious days of the fur trade, when Sir Alexander Mackenzie, in 1793, crossed the great river which bears his name, and who, in his search for a water route to the Pacific, set out to suppress the supremacy of the Hudson's Bay Company.

According to the missionary Father Lacombe, the fort was built in 1808. The year in which the first fort was built is obscure, but one was certainly there in 1812.

According to the missionary Father Lacombe, the fort was built in 1808. The year in which the first fort was built is obscure, but one was certainly there in 1812.

Up to quite recent times such things as walls were precious indeed, and the Indians were fond of them.

At the same time, the majority of the buildings and fences are still standing, though the stone walls are cemented up with a mixture of mud and chummeas and rocks.

The total population of Fort Norman is about 100, and when all the Indians are in from the Canadian grounds there are about 200 people, and the people belong to the Slavey, a tribe of Indians.

People are content to live in the fort, and do not appear to be as much longer than those of the outside. The Indians come down to camp usually during the three or four months of summer.

They may be expected to arrive from the south, but once this happens there is a long period when there is no one to furnish the two winter months.

Up to quite recent times such things as walls were precious indeed, and the Indians were fond of them.

At the same time, the majority of the buildings and fences are still standing, though the stone walls are cemented up with a mixture of mud and chummeas and rocks.

The total population of Fort Norman is about 100, and when all the Indians are in from the Canadian grounds there are about 200 people, and the people belong to the Slavey, a tribe of Indians.

People are content to live in the fort, and do not appear to be as much longer than those of the outside. The Indians come down to camp usually during the three or four months of summer.

They may be expected to arrive from the south, but once this happens there is a long period when there is no one to furnish the two winter months.

Up to quite recent times such things as walls were precious indeed, and the Indians were fond of them.

At the same time, the majority of the buildings and fences are still standing, though the stone walls are cemented up with a mixture of mud and chummeas and rocks.

The total population of Fort Norman is about 100, and when all the Indians are in from the Canadian grounds there are about 200 people, and the people belong to the Slavey, a tribe of Indians.

People are content to live in the fort, and do not appear to be as much longer than those of the outside. The Indians come down to camp usually during the three or four months of summer.

They may be expected to arrive from the south, but once this happens there is a long period when there is no one to furnish the two winter months.

Up to quite recent times such things as walls were precious indeed, and the Indians were fond of them.

At the same time, the majority of the buildings and fences are still standing, though the stone walls are cemented up with a mixture of mud and chummeas and rocks.

The total population of Fort Norman is about 100, and when all the Indians are in from the Canadian grounds there are about 200 people, and the people belong to the Slavey, a tribe of Indians.

People are content to live in the fort, and do not appear to be as much longer than those of the outside. The Indians come down to camp usually during the three or four months of summer.

They may be expected to arrive from the south, but once this happens there is a long period when there is no one to furnish the two winter months.

Up to quite recent times such things as walls were precious indeed, and the Indians were fond of them.

At the same time, the majority of the buildings and fences are still standing, though the stone walls are cemented up with a mixture of mud and chummeas and rocks.

The total population of Fort Norman is about 100, and when all the Indians are in from the Canadian grounds there are about 200 people, and the people belong to the Slavey, a tribe of Indians.

People are content to live in the fort, and do not appear to be as much longer than those of the outside. The Indians come down to camp usually during the three or four months of summer.

They may be expected to arrive from the south, but once this happens there is a long period when there is no one to furnish the two winter months.

Up to quite recent times such things as walls were precious indeed, and the Indians were fond of them.

At the same time, the majority of the buildings and fences are still standing, though the stone walls are cemented up with a mixture of mud and chummeas and rocks.

The total population of Fort Norman is about 100, and when all the Indians are in from the Canadian grounds there are about 200 people, and the people belong to the Slavey, a tribe of Indians.

People are content to live in the fort, and do not appear to be as much longer than those of the outside. The Indians come down to camp usually during the three or four months of summer.

They may be expected to arrive from the south, but once this happens there is a long period when there is no one to furnish the two winter months.

Up to quite recent times such things as walls were precious indeed, and the Indians were fond of them.

At the same time, the majority of the buildings and fences are still standing, though the stone walls are cemented up with a mixture of mud and chummeas and rocks.

The total population of Fort Norman is about 100, and when all the Indians are in from the Canadian grounds there are about 200 people, and the people belong to the Slavey, a tribe of Indians.

People are content to live in the fort, and do not appear to be as much longer than those of the outside. The Indians come down to camp usually during the three or four months of summer.

They may be expected to arrive from the south, but once this happens there is a long period when there is no one to furnish the two winter months.

Up to quite recent times such things as walls were precious indeed, and the Indians were fond of them.

At the same time, the majority of the buildings and fences are still standing, though the stone walls are cemented up with a mixture of mud and chummeas and rocks.

The total population of Fort Norman is about 100, and when all the Indians are in from the Canadian grounds there are about 200 people, and the people belong to the Slavey, a tribe of Indians.

People are content to live in the fort, and do not appear to be as much longer than those of the outside. The Indians come down to camp usually during the three or four months of summer.

They may be expected to arrive from the south, but once this happens there is a long period when there is no one to furnish the two winter months.

Up to quite recent times such things as walls were precious indeed, and the Indians were fond of them.

At the same time, the majority of the buildings and fences are still standing, though the stone walls are cemented up with a mixture of mud and chummeas and rocks.

The total population of Fort Norman is about 100, and when all the Indians are in from the Canadian grounds there are about 200 people, and the people belong to the Slavey, a tribe of Indians.

People are content to live in the fort, and do not appear to be as much longer than those of the outside. The Indians come down to camp usually during the three or four months of summer.

They may be expected to arrive from the south, but once this happens there is a long period when there is no one to furnish the two winter months.

Up to quite recent times such things as walls were precious indeed, and the Indians were fond of them.

At the same time, the majority of the buildings and fences are still standing, though the stone walls are cemented up with a mixture of mud and chummeas and rocks.

The total population of Fort Norman is about 100, and when all the Indians are in from the Canadian grounds there are about 200 people, and the people belong to the Slavey, a tribe of Indians.

People are content to live in the fort, and do not appear to be as much longer than those of the outside. The Indians come down to camp usually during the three or four months of summer.

They may be expected to arrive from the south, but once this happens there is a long period when there is no one to furnish the two winter months.

Up to quite recent times such things as walls were precious indeed, and the Indians were fond of them.

At the same time, the majority of the buildings and fences are still standing, though the stone walls are cemented up with a mixture of mud and chummeas and rocks.

The total population of Fort Norman is about 100, and when all the Indians are in from the Canadian grounds there are about 200 people, and the people belong to the Slavey, a tribe of Indians.

People are content to live in the fort, and do not appear to be as much longer than those of the outside. The Indians come down to camp usually during the three or four months of summer.

They may be expected to arrive from the south, but once this happens there is a long period when there is no one to furnish the two winter months.

Up to quite recent times such things as walls were precious indeed, and the Indians were fond of them.

At the same time, the majority of the buildings and fences are still standing, though the stone walls are cemented up with a mixture of mud and chummeas and rocks.

The total population of Fort Norman is about 100, and when all the Indians are in from the Canadian grounds there are about 200 people, and the people belong to the Slavey, a tribe of Indians.

People are content to live in the fort, and do not appear to be as much longer than those of the outside. The Indians come down to camp usually during the three or four months of summer.

They may be expected to arrive from the south, but once this happens there is a long period when there is no one to furnish the two winter months.

Up to quite recent times such things as walls were precious indeed, and the Indians were fond of them.

At the same time, the majority of the buildings and fences are still standing, though the stone walls are cemented up with a mixture of mud and chummeas and rocks.

The total population of Fort Norman is about 100, and when all the Indians are in from the Canadian grounds there are about 200 people, and the people belong to the Slavey, a tribe of Indians.

People are content to live in the fort, and do not appear to be as much longer than those of the outside. The Indians come down to camp usually during the three or four months of summer.

They may be expected to arrive from the south, but once this happens there is a long period when there is no one to furnish the two winter months.

Up to quite recent times such things as walls were precious indeed, and the Indians were fond of them.

At the same time, the majority of the buildings and fences are still standing, though the stone walls are cemented up with a mixture of mud and chummeas and rocks.

The total population of Fort Norman is about 100, and when all the Indians are in from the Canadian grounds there are about 200 people, and the people belong to the Slavey, a tribe of Indians.

People are content to live in the fort, and do not appear to be as much longer than those of the outside. The Indians come down to camp usually during the three or four months of summer.

They may be expected to arrive from the south, but once this happens there is a long period when there is no one to furnish the two winter months.

Up to quite recent times such things as walls were precious indeed, and the Indians were fond of them.

At the same time, the majority of the buildings and fences are still standing, though the stone walls are cemented up with a mixture of mud and chummeas and rocks.

The total population of Fort Norman is about 100, and when all the Indians are in from the Canadian grounds there are about 200 people, and the people belong to the Slavey, a tribe of Indians.

People are content to live in the fort, and do not appear to be as much longer than those of the outside. The Indians come down to camp usually during the three or four months of summer.

They may be expected to arrive from the south, but once this happens there is a long period when there is no one to furnish the two winter months.

Up to quite recent times such things as walls were precious indeed, and the Indians were fond of them.

At the same time, the majority of the buildings and fences are still standing, though the stone walls are cemented up with a mixture of mud and chummeas and rocks.

The total population of Fort Norman is about 100, and when all the Indians are in from the Canadian grounds there are about 200 people, and the people belong to the Slavey, a tribe of Indians.

People are content to live in the fort, and do not appear to be as much longer than those of the outside. The Indians come down to camp usually during the three or four months of summer.

They may be expected to arrive from the south, but once this happens there is a long period when there is no one to furnish the two winter months.

Up to quite recent times such things as walls were precious indeed, and the Indians were fond of them.

At the same time, the majority of the buildings and fences are still standing, though the stone walls are cemented up with a mixture of mud and chummeas and rocks.

The total population of Fort Norman is about 100, and when all the Indians are in from the Canadian grounds there are about 200 people, and the people belong to the Slavey, a tribe of Indians.

People are content to live in the fort, and do not appear to be as much longer than those of the outside. The Indians come down to camp usually during the three or four months of summer.

They may be expected to arrive from the south, but once this happens there is a long period when there is no one to furnish the two winter months.

Up to quite recent times such things as walls were precious indeed, and the Indians were fond of them.

At the same time, the majority of the buildings and fences are still standing, though the stone walls are cemented up with a mixture of mud and chummeas and rocks.

The total population of Fort Norman is about 100, and when all the Indians are in from the Canadian grounds there are about 200 people, and the people belong to the Slavey, a tribe of Indians.

People are content to live in the fort, and do not appear to be as much longer than those of the outside. The Indians come down to camp usually during the three or four months of summer.

They may be expected to arrive from the south, but once this happens there is a long period when there is no one to furnish the two winter months.

Up to quite recent times such things as walls were precious indeed, and the Indians were fond of them.

At the same time, the majority of the buildings and fences are still standing, though the stone walls are cemented up with a mixture of mud and chummeas and rocks.

The total population of Fort Norman is about 100, and when all the Indians are in from the Canadian grounds there are about 200 people, and the people belong to the Slavey, a tribe of Indians.

People are content to live in the fort, and do not appear to be as much longer than those of the outside. The Indians come down to camp usually during the three or four months of summer.

They may be expected to arrive from the south, but once this happens there is a long period when there is no one to furnish the two winter months.

Up to quite recent times such things as walls were precious indeed, and the Indians were fond of them.

At the same time, the majority of the buildings and fences are still standing, though the stone walls are cemented up with a mixture of mud and chummeas and rocks.

The total population of Fort Norman is about 100, and when all the Indians are in from the Canadian grounds there are about 200 people, and the people belong to the Slavey, a tribe of Indians.

People are content to live in the fort, and do not appear to be as much longer than those of the outside. The Indians come down to camp usually during the three or four months of summer.

They may be expected to arrive from the south, but once this happens there is a long period when there is no one to furnish the two winter months.

Up to quite recent times such things as walls were precious indeed, and the Indians were fond of them.

At the same time, the majority of the buildings and fences are still standing, though the stone walls are cemented up with a mixture of mud and chummeas and rocks.

The total population of Fort Norman is about 100, and when all the Indians are in from the Canadian grounds there are about 200 people, and the people belong to the Slavey, a tribe of Indians.

People are content to live in the fort, and do not appear to be as much longer than those of the outside. The Indians come down to camp usually during the three or four months of summer.

They may be expected to arrive from the south, but once this happens there is a long period when there is no one to furnish the two winter months.

Up to quite recent times such things as walls were precious indeed, and the Indians were fond of them.

At the same time, the majority of the buildings and fences are still standing, though the stone walls are cemented up with a mixture of mud and chummeas and rocks.

The total population of Fort Norman is about 100, and when all the Indians are in from the Canadian grounds there are about 200 people, and the people belong to the Slavey, a tribe of Indians.

People are content to live in the fort, and do not appear to be as much longer than those of the outside. The Indians come down to camp usually during the three or four months of summer.

They may be expected to arrive from the south, but once this happens there is a long period when there is no one to furnish the two winter months.

Up to quite recent times such things as walls were precious indeed, and the Indians were fond of them.

At the same time, the majority of the buildings and fences are still standing, though the stone walls are cemented up with a mixture of mud and chummeas and rocks.

The total population of Fort Norman is about 100, and when all the Indians are in from the Canadian grounds there are about 200 people, and the people belong to the Slavey, a tribe of Indians.

People are content to live in the fort, and do not appear to be as much longer than those of the outside. The Indians come down to camp usually during the three or four months of summer.

They may be expected to arrive from the south, but once this happens there is a long period when there is no one to furnish the two winter months.

Up to quite recent times such things as walls were precious indeed, and the Indians were fond of them.

At the same time, the majority of the buildings and fences are still standing, though the stone walls are cemented up with a mixture of mud and chummeas and rocks.

The total population of Fort Norman is about 100, and when all the Indians are in from the Canadian grounds there are about 200 people, and the people belong to the Slavey, a tribe of Indians.

People are content to live in the fort, and do not appear to be as much longer than those of the outside. The Indians come down to camp usually during the three or four months of summer.

They may be expected to arrive from the south, but once this happens there is a long period when

SOCIAL SIDE OF CITY LIFE

Edited by
Miss M. H. BREYDEN
—Phone 3226

Colonel and Mrs. Hamilton Mewburn have returned from an extended trip to Europe.

Miss Lucy O'Brien, who has been visiting in Rovnova, B.C., for the past month, returned home the end of last week.

Miss Louise Jeanne spent yesterday in Edmonton, en route from Vancouver to her new home in Regina.

Miss Jessie Hartman left on Tuesday for Victoria, where she will resume her studies at St. Margaret's school.

Miss Pauline Laddie accompanied her daughter and son, Miss Mimosa and Master Dingo Lindsey, to Victoria last Saturday evening. They stayed over night and on Sunday evening, the day before the opening of the Lewis Beach. Miss Mimosa Lindsey has graduated from St. Margaret's school and will be a teacher at home during the coming season. Miss Jessie Hartman and Mr. H. C. Morris were guests of Mrs. Lindsey for part of the summer.

Miss Alpine Regina is spending a few days in the city, en route to the coast. She is the daughter of her mother and brother, Mrs. Harvey and Mr. A. D. Harvey.

Miss Doris Harper, daughter of George Harper, who has been in the city since August, expected in the city next week to be the guest of Major and Mrs. F. P. Pendleton. The Bar-tracks.

Miss Adele Blair has returned from a stay of several weeks in Winona, Minn.

Mr. W. H. MacIntosh entertained at a charmingly arranged tea on Thursday afternoon in honor of his honeymoon in the United States or Vancouver. As a former resident of the city, he was most cordially received in the city and Thursday's tea guest numbered about fifty of his old friends.

The tea was made mainly of fruit and tea, while Mrs. W. A. Griesbach and Mrs. E. P. Parker were the chief hosts.

Miss Florence Hall and Miss Mae Hopkins have accepted positions on the staff of the new High School of the public school.

Mrs. H. J. Snider is the guest of Mrs. Newton Frazer, who is with Mr. and Mrs. W. H. McFadden. Mrs. McFadden and Mr. B. F. Faullner left this week for a motor trip to the coast.

Mrs. Tom Moore, now Miss Hayes Collier, was the charming hostess on the occasion of the initial meeting of the members of the "Glee Club," which was organized in 1922. The club, which had been meeting ever the pretty supper table, which was used as a meeting room, was disbanded in the city and Thursday's tea guest numbered about fifty of its former members.

Miss Edith MacIntosh added to the number of the "Glee Club" members on the evening of Friday, when the club held a business meeting at the home of Mrs. J. C. Moore, who was elected president. The club was shorn of its former name, "The Glee Club," and was renamed the "Dominion Trades and Labor Congress."

Miss Beatrice Blasenec, who is staying with her parents in Chicago, was a guest at the meeting.

Mr. Justice and Mrs. C. A. Stuart, of Calgary, entertained a number of their friends on Thursday evening, the week-end of a delightfully arranged supper party.

Miss Mary Ellis Corbin, district director of the Red Cross, was in the Peace River, passed through the city on Thursday en route from New York, where she has been holding.

Mr. Fred Great was made the host of a happy surprise party on Wednesday evening, when his wife, the smiling wife of the home of Mrs. J. C. Oare, a number of their friends and the family were invited to the house.

He was shorn of his former name, which was Spanish costume, dandied a Spanish dancer, and his lambouring roommates filled it with gaiety and fun.

Mr. Fred Great, the surprised recipient made a suitable and appropriate speech, in the course of which he mentioned that his singular coincidence had received another surprise.

Good Coal-Good Service
SIMONSON
COAL CO.

PHONE 2248 or 1492 FOR
HUMBERSTONE COAL

CUT FLOWERS

BOTANICAL PLANTS
WEDDING BOUQUETS

WALTER RAMSEY LTD.
1005 10th Street
1025 10th Street
Phone 3226

WALTON'S

JONES & CROSS, LTD.
1001 10th Street

WILLIAMS AND SHERLOCK
MANNING PIANOS

ALWAYS ORDER

Woodland

Dairy Products to choose
satisfaction.

WOODLAND DAIRY, LIMITED

Phone 6184

VIOLINS GUITARS
and all kinds of musical instruments
and strings, sheet music and books

MASON & RISCH LTD.
1018 10th Street
Phone 3206

Violins

Guitars

and all kinds of musical instruments
and strings, sheet music and books

MASON & RISCH LTD.

1018 10th Street

Phone 3206

Violins

Guitars

and all kinds of musical instruments
and strings, sheet music and books

MASON & RISCH LTD.

1018 10th Street

Phone 3206

Violins

Guitars

and all kinds of musical instruments
and strings, sheet music and books

MASON & RISCH LTD.

1018 10th Street

Phone 3206

Violins

Guitars

and all kinds of musical instruments
and strings, sheet music and books

MASON & RISCH LTD.

1018 10th Street

Phone 3206

Violins

Guitars

and all kinds of musical instruments
and strings, sheet music and books

MASON & RISCH LTD.

1018 10th Street

Phone 3206

Violins

Guitars

and all kinds of musical instruments
and strings, sheet music and books

MASON & RISCH LTD.

1018 10th Street

Phone 3206

Violins

Guitars

and all kinds of musical instruments
and strings, sheet music and books

MASON & RISCH LTD.

1018 10th Street

Phone 3206

Violins

Guitars

and all kinds of musical instruments
and strings, sheet music and books

MASON & RISCH LTD.

1018 10th Street

Phone 3206

Violins

Guitars

and all kinds of musical instruments
and strings, sheet music and books

MASON & RISCH LTD.

1018 10th Street

Phone 3206

Violins

Guitars

and all kinds of musical instruments
and strings, sheet music and books

MASON & RISCH LTD.

1018 10th Street

Phone 3206

Violins

Guitars

and all kinds of musical instruments
and strings, sheet music and books

MASON & RISCH LTD.

1018 10th Street

Phone 3206

Violins

Guitars

and all kinds of musical instruments
and strings, sheet music and books

MASON & RISCH LTD.

1018 10th Street

Phone 3206

Violins

Guitars

and all kinds of musical instruments
and strings, sheet music and books

MASON & RISCH LTD.

1018 10th Street

Phone 3206

Violins

Guitars

and all kinds of musical instruments
and strings, sheet music and books

MASON & RISCH LTD.

1018 10th Street

Phone 3206

Violins

Guitars

and all kinds of musical instruments
and strings, sheet music and books

MASON & RISCH LTD.

1018 10th Street

Phone 3206

Violins

Guitars

and all kinds of musical instruments
and strings, sheet music and books

MASON & RISCH LTD.

1018 10th Street

Phone 3206

Violins

Guitars

and all kinds of musical instruments
and strings, sheet music and books

MASON & RISCH LTD.

1018 10th Street

Phone 3206

Violins

Guitars

and all kinds of musical instruments
and strings, sheet music and books

MASON & RISCH LTD.

1018 10th Street

Phone 3206

Violins

Guitars

and all kinds of musical instruments
and strings, sheet music and books

MASON & RISCH LTD.

1018 10th Street

Phone 3206

Violins

Guitars

and all kinds of musical instruments
and strings, sheet music and books

MASON & RISCH LTD.

1018 10th Street

Phone 3206

Violins

Guitars

and all kinds of musical instruments
and strings, sheet music and books

MASON & RISCH LTD.

1018 10th Street

Phone 3206

Violins

Guitars

and all kinds of musical instruments
and strings, sheet music and books

MASON & RISCH LTD.

1018 10th Street

Phone 3206

Violins

Guitars

and all kinds of musical instruments
and strings, sheet music and books

MASON & RISCH LTD.

1018 10th Street

Phone 3206

Violins

Guitars

and all kinds of musical instruments
and strings, sheet music and books

MASON & RISCH LTD.

1018 10th Street

Phone 3206

Violins

Guitars

and all kinds of musical instruments
and strings, sheet music and books

MASON & RISCH LTD.

1018 10th Street

Phone 3206

Violins

Guitars

and all kinds of musical instruments
and strings, sheet music and books

MASON & RISCH LTD.

1018 10th Street

Phone 3206

Violins

Guitars

and all kinds of musical instruments
and strings, sheet music and books

MASON & RISCH LTD.

1018 10th Street

Phone 3206

Violins

Guitars

and all kinds of musical instruments
and strings, sheet music and books

MASON & RISCH LTD.

1018 10th Street

Phone 3206

Violins

Guitars

and all kinds of musical instruments
and strings, sheet music and books

MASON & RISCH LTD.

1018 10th Street

Phone 3206

Violins

Guitars

and all kinds of musical instruments
and strings, sheet music and books

MASON & RISCH LTD.

1018 10th Street

Phone 3206

Violins

Guitars

and all kinds of musical instruments
and strings, sheet music and books

MASON & RISCH LTD.

1018 10th Street

Phone 3206

Violins

Guitars

and all kinds of musical instruments
and strings, sheet music and books

MASON & RISCH LTD.

1018 10th Street

Phone 3206

Violins

Guitars

and all kinds of musical instruments
and strings, sheet music and books

MASON & RISCH LTD.

1018 10th Street

Phone 3206

Violins

Guitars

and all kinds of musical instruments
and strings, sheet music and books

MASON & RISCH LTD.

1018 10th Street

Phone 3206

Violins

Guitars

and all kinds of musical instruments
and strings, sheet music and books

MASON & RISCH LTD.

1018 10th Street

Phone 3206

Violins

Guitars

and all kinds of musical instruments
and strings, sheet music and books

MASON & RISCH LTD.

1018 10th Street

Phone 3206

Violins

Guitars

and all kinds of musical instruments
and strings, sheet music and books

MASON & RISCH LTD.

1018 10th Street

Phone 3206

Violins

Guitars

and all kinds of musical instruments
and strings, sheet music and books

MASON & RISCH LTD.

EDMONTON, ALBERTA, FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 7, 1923

SECOND SECTION

The Morning Bulletin

Published every day morning by The Bulletin Publishing Company Limited at The Bulletin Building, 861-865 Jasper Avenue East, Edmonton, Alberta, Canada.

FRANK OLIVER, President; JOHN HOWEY, Editor
 TELEPHONE 8224
 (Private exchanges, telephone departments)
 News Editor and Reporters - Editorial Department
 Social Editors - Advertising Department
 Classified Advertising - Manager

SUBSCRIPTION RATES

City	One month	Two months	Three months	Four months
One month, delivered by carrier	\$.35	\$.70	\$.85	\$.90
Three months, delivered by carrier	\$.85	\$.90	\$.95	\$ 1.00
Six months, delivered by carrier	\$ 1.20	\$ 1.25	\$ 1.30	\$ 1.35
Twelve months, delivered by carrier	\$ 1.80	\$ 1.85	\$ 1.90	\$ 1.95
Subscriptions, \$1.00 per year additional postage				
Postage Union, \$1.00 per year additional postage				
By Mail, Payable in Advance				
One month	\$.35	\$.70	\$.85	\$.90
Three months	\$.85	\$ 1.20	\$ 1.25	\$ 1.30
One year	\$ 1.80	\$ 2.40	\$ 2.60	\$ 2.70
Subscriptions to United States or countries outside Postal Union, \$1.00 per year additional postage				

NOTICE TO MAIL SUBSCRIBERS: The Bulletin does not mail to you unless you send us your address. The date on your address indicates the period for which your subscription has been paid. After you have mailed your address, if you desire to change it, do so in good time within a few days notify the office, when we will mail it to you.

UNITED STATES REPRESENTATIVE:
 KELLY & CO., Inc., 121 Sixth Avenue, New York, N.Y.
 Chicago and Brooklyn, Bldg., 42nd St. and Broadway,
 New York City.

FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 7, 1923

WHY THUS?

San Francisco reports that Japan has ordered 500 million feet of lumber from U.S. manufacturers for use in rebuilding its ruined cities. It is a safe guess that most of that lumber will come from the forests of British Columbia. But why the orders via the United States, with a raike-off, of course, for the enterprising contractors south of the line?

CAUSE AND EFFECT.

A Toronto dispatch dated Tuesday stated that Mayor Maguire of Toronto offered to place orders for several thousand tons of coal with representatives of Alberta operators if they could guarantee prompt delivery. They couldn't. A Calgary dispatch of the same date announced that the miners at Drumheller intend to stay on strike indefinitely. Strange that this country is hard up, with the farmers forming a pool to delay selling their wheat and the miners refusing to allow the operators to sell coal. But that is when everybody is complaining that money is scarce.

NOT TAKING ORDERS.

Premier Mussolini is said to have instructed the Italian representatives at Geneva to pack up and go home if the League of Nations tries to intervene in his quarrel with Greece. The Premier evidently considers that membership in the League is rather a concession to form than the assumption of a serious obligation. So long as the League does not do anything it is a harmless association to which it is well to belong for the same reason that men join a fashionable club. But when the League wants to tell its members how they must settle their disputes it becomes a meddler and a nuisance. The worst of it is that Italy is dealing with the League in about the way a good many other countries would likely deal with it under similar circumstances. The notion that the nations were willing to surrender their "liberty of action" and submit to the direction of an international council was a fond delusion. Tensions to the contrary, they do business in much the same old way when there is a master to be settled with a country less well prepared to fight.

CLIMBING THE GRADE.

During the first seven months of the year the National railways took in nearly three million dollars more than it cost to run them. In the corresponding months of last year the operating expenses ate up all the revenue and more than two million dollars besides. The comparison shows a betterment of five million dollars for the early part of the year. That is a very substantial improvement, one which reflects credit upon the management and staff and gives hope that the enterprise may have seen its worst days. The season for heavy traffic is just beginning and the revenue for several coming months will be large. If expenses can be kept down to the present ratio, the system should by the end of the year have met all costs of operation and be able to turn in five millions or so to help pay the interest on the capital invested. That will not of course go far to cut down the expected deficit of sixty millions, but when the bill is so large any contribution will be welcomed by the taxpayers. That the undertaking is now earning the cost of running the trains is a matter for congratulation and encouragement. The National has a long hill to climb before it gets on a self-sustaining level. But so long as it is definitely known that it is climbing the taxpayers will not grumble at the pace.

WHO'S BOSS AROUND THERE?

The council of the League of Nations has decided that Canada's proposal to review Article X of the covenant is not to come before the Assembly. With all respect, that will do little to recommend the League to public opinion in this and some other countries. Article X kept the United States out of the League. Canada proposed that the article be reworded so as to make clear that

no country was bound to go to war at the bidding of the League without consent of its parliament. Outside the bureaucracy at Geneva there is probably no supposedly sane person who imagines that any country would do that whether the article is revised or not. Fancy Great Britain or France or Italy plunging into war on orders from Geneva and without decision of its national parliament!

That absurdity aside, how comes it that the Council of the League decides what the Assembly is to discuss? The League of Nations was supposed to be created as a means of helping to "make the world safe for democracy." The first principle of democratic government is that the representatives of the public may talk about what they please, and the executive is bound to either carry out the decisions they come to or get out of office.

The League, it appears, is going on the contrary principle. The executive tells the members of the assembly what subjects they may debate. That was the way Wilhelm used to rule Germany, and wanted to rule the world. Do the gentlemen at Geneva imagine that the liberty loving peoples detested Wilhelm, in order to submit to like arbitrary treatment at their hands? The Secretariat is taking itself too seriously. The Assembly should put the Council on the toboggan, revise the covenant on the lines of common sense, and install an executive that will do what it is told instead of giving orders to the boss. It is plainly up to the Canadian representatives to "start something" when they go to Geneva to attend the session of the Assembly.

PLUGGING THE SPOUT.

The Vancouver Harbor Board is up in arms. A week or so ago the railway managements issued an order to the effect that after September 1st no grain should be loaded for Vancouver unless it was shown that space for it had been already reserved in an ocean vessel. The Harbor Commission points out that Vancouver has an elevator with a capacity of 4 million and a quarter bushels, and contends that the time to put on an embargo is when the elevator is full or approaching that condition, rather than before. The shipping season has opened and while the elevator is standing empty. There would seem to be something in that claim, in fact a good deal. Elevators are presumably built to put grain in, not to look at. If grain is only to be hauled to Vancouver when a ship is waiting for it there is no need of any more elevators at the port than it now has, for there is no likelihood of the railways hauling a million and a quarter bushels of wheat to Vancouver per day. The purpose of the order of course is to prevent congestion on the western route, such as occurred last year, when box cars loaded with wheat were standing on every siding between Edmonton and the coast. Nobody wants that condition reproduced, but it is hardly necessary to put the western route out of business entirely in order to prevent it being jammed. An embargo should only be established when it is needed. It is obviously not needed when there is an empty elevator standing at the terminal point. Whoever stands at the railroads refusing to haul grain to Ft. William while there was space there to store it. It almost looks as though the railways are so anxious to prevent congestion at the Pacific port that they would rather not haul any grain there at all.

Current Comment

ONE DIFFERENCE.

Calgary Albertan.

There is this difference in the attitude of the French and the British about the Rutherford policy. France seems to know what it wants and the people are very far from being unanimous.

NO WHEAT POOL FOR MANITOBA

Winnipeg Tribune.

South Alberta and Saskatchewan grain growers are rushing plans to have a system in operation to handle their grain. The Manitoba Farmers' Association of Manitoba have decided that there will be no pool in this province. This statement was made recently by an official of the local organization.

BUCK RUNNERS RETURNING

Edmonton Mercury.

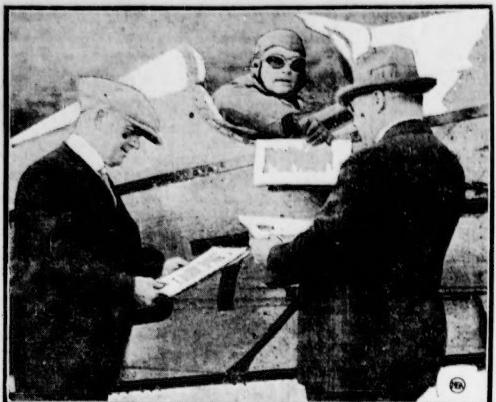
It is not generally known that the repeat of the bucking season is now over. The season for the return of the export liquor houses, with inevitable caravan of border hounds, Yet so it is. The sense of responsibility and personal honour which used to be a mark of the frontier has been lost. The provincial government has passed a law prohibiting the sale of liquor in Manitoba, unless after a plebiscite. This provision has been steeped deeply with arrangements so that the law goes to the discards. Circumstances are shaping along in like manner in Saskatchewan and Alberta. The Alberta Liquor Control Board welcomes the return of the whisky barons, border hounds, riding, gambling, gamblers and all that goes with the nefarious traffic.

ENGLISH COMMON LAW

One of the points strongly emphasized by President Wilson in his message to congress was the right of self-government, with particular reference to the Eighteenth Amendment and the statutes directing and defining it.

The whole subject relates back to the basic source of law and this may be said to be derived from the common law of England, which is the common law of a homogeneous people. The law became the common law of the colonies and the common law of the provinces. It embodies growth rather than a manifested expedient. Probably it was because of this that the English common law has acquired the reputation of an orderly and law abiding attitude. It is the common law of the world, as the famous apostrophe of Hooker in his monumental "Eccllesiastical Polity" when he said of law, "Her seat is the bosom of God—her voice the harmony of the world."

Twenty-Five Hours From the Golden Gate



This photo taken in San Francisco just prior to the take-off of the first plane in the new coast-to-coast air mail service was received in Cleveland in plate form 28 hours after it was mailed. Bert H. Winslow is the aviator, and the mail is carried by Frank McAllister, supervisor of airmail, and Charles F. Murphy, assistant postmaster, western division (left), and William Burke, assistant postmaster.

W. G. MACFARLANE
 C. P. R. Building — Phone 4867
 Personal Investment Service

SECOND SECTION

MONEY BYLAWS

PUBLIC NOTICE is hereby given that the VOTING on MONEY BYLAWS on MONDAY, the 10th September, inst., will be held at the following places, viz:

SCHEDULE "B"

Post No.	District Covered	Election Divisions
1. Oldfellow's Hall	122nd St.	Caldon and Elm Park
2. 8007 10th Ave.	Westwood and Parkdale	3
3. Parrot School	Brooks, Eastwood and Parkdale	2, 3
4. Victoria School, 12th and 6th Sts.	North Edmonton	4
5. Robertson Church Hall, 122nd St.	Westmount, Ingleside, Jas. Ross, Glenora, Glenora Heights, Grant	5, 16, 17, 18
6. Victoria High School	H. B. Rogers	6
7. Norwood School	Norwood	7
8. McCaulay School	10th and 11th Streets, Pontiac	8
9. Grocery, 1123 10th St.	Hightower, Cromdale and Virginia Park	14, 15
10. St. Andrew's Parish Hall, c/o St. Paul and Jasper	Kingsway, Riverdale, Forest Heights	12, 13
11. 10004 10th Ave.	10th St. to Kildonan	13
12. Separate School, 10th St.	S. S. R. School	22, 23
13. Corona Hotel	10th St. to 105th Lane	23
14. Garage, 10130 114th St.	Jasper Ave., 125th St. to 110th St.	19, 20, 22

SOUTH SIDE

15. 10862 Whyte Ave., corner 108th St.	Stevens, 10th to Garneau, Calgary Trail	28, 29, 30
16. Strathcona Library	10th St. to 10th Street	27
17. King Edward School	City Dairy, Old Strathcona, Win Road	24, 25, 26
18. King Edward Park Store, 10th and 11th Sts., Mill Creek	Bonnie Doon and East of Corner White and 11th St.	25, 26

And that the poll will be open from 9 a.m. till 7 p.m.

CHAR ED. K. COX, Returning Officer

PUBLIC NOTICE

MONEY BY-LAWS

NOTICE is hereby given that an ADVANCE POLL will be held in the COUNCIL CHAMBER, CIVIC BLOCK, for those whose business will take them out of the City for the whole time of VOTING on MONDAY, SEPTEMBER 10th instant, viz.

FRIDAY, Sept. 7th - - - 1 p.m. till 6 p.m.

SATURDAY, Sept. 8th - - - 1 p.m. till 9 p.m.

CHAR ED. K. COX, Returning Officer



Ever Had Difficulty Heating Some Particular Spot?

Some room or place in the house which you could not warm up with your heating installment. No matter how you stoked in the cellar you could not get that room satisfactorily heated.

Natural gas heating will solve those troubles for you. With gas you do not have to depend wholly upon the responsiveness of the furnace equipment in the basement. If it is necessary to do so, it is a simple thing to take natural gas heating directly to the place affected.

Your difficulty can be simply and economically solved with natural gas.

Do you want special heating for your garage, your office, your den, your attic, your sun-room, your nursery, your laundry or some other out-of-the-way spot not reached by your general heating system? Natural gas simplifies this matter. It is no longer a problem.

There is natural gas equipment and appliances for every conceivable heating purpose. Perhaps this knowledge may help you out of some of the things which have bothered you winter after winter.

If you have any special problems in heating come in and talk them over with us; or phone and we will send a representative to talk them over with you.

Northwestern Utilities, Limited

NORTH SIDE: Phone 1-1-2-1 — Corner Jasper and 103rd Street

SOUTH SIDE: Phone 3-5-2-1 — 10355 Whyte Avenue

SUMMER WOOD

STOVE LENGTHS

Reduced Prices to insure quickly
 Firewood, Coal, Gas, Oil, Wood, etc.
 WE DO NOT DELIVER

Order through your dealer.

North-West Lumber Co.

LIMITED

St. Albert Trail

W. Ross Aiger Corporation
 Limited
 INVESTMENT BOND
 Phone 6320 411 McLeod Street

SUMMER WOOD

STOVE LENGTHS

Reduced Prices to insure quickly

Firewood, Coal, Gas, Oil, Wood, etc.

WE DO NOT DELIVER

Order through your dealer.

North-West Lumber Co.

LIMITED

St. Albert Trail

Grain, Livestock, Produce, Financial, Stocks and Bonds

Range in Grain Prices

	High.	Low.	Close.
WHEAT—			
October	99 1/2	85 1/4	88 1/2
December	96 1/2	85 1/4	85 1/2
May	101 1/2	100 1/2	101
OATS—			
October	43 1/2	43 1/2	43 1/2
December	40 1/2	40 1/2	40 1/2
May	44 1/2	43 1/2	43 1/2
BARLEY—			
October	54 1/2	54	54
December	54	52 1/2	52 1/2
May	56	56	56
FLAX—			
October	189	187 1/2	188 1/2
December	188 1/2	188 1/2	188 1/2
May	196 1/2	194 1/2	195
RYE—			
October	68 1/2	67 1/2	68
December	68 1/2	68 1/2	68 1/2

Winnipeg Cash Prices

	Local Grain Markets		
WHEAT—		Erieau prices supplied in The U.S.A. Sept. 6th	
No. 1 Northern	112 1/2		
No. 2 Northern	108 1/2		
No. 3 Northern	104 1/2		
No. 4	94 1/2		
No. 5	75 1/2		
No. 6	68 1/2		
No. 7	61 1/2		
Feed	56 1/2		
Special rusted grades:			
No. 4	94 1/2		
No. 5	81 1/2		
No. 6	72 1/2		
OATS—			
No. 2 C. W.	48 1/2		
Extra No. 1 Feed	45 1/2		
No. 1 Feed	43 1/2		
No. 2 C. W.	41 1/2		
Rejected	41 1/2		
BARLEY—			
No. 2 C. W.	54		
Rejected	50		
FLAX—			
No. 2 C. W.	184 1/2		
Rejected	183 1/2		
RYE—			
No. 2 C. W.	184 1/2		
Rejected	183 1/2		
Track	180 1/2		
FLAX—			
No. 2 C. W.	204 1/2		
No. 3 C. W.	184 1/2		
Rejected	183 1/2		
Track	180 1/2		
GRANES MARKETS	67 1/2		

Grain Markets

WINNIPEG, Sept. 6.—The wheat market was a little more active for the day, with values very much up and mostly showing a little improvement over yesterday's market. The lower opening some grain buying came out, most of which was for cash, and the market tended to lift prices but hedges pressed down the market. The market towards the close. Final prices showed a loss of 1/2¢ for October, for cash, and a gain of 1/2¢ for May.

Howard advises this morning that exports were overnight unchanged between here and 1,200,000 bushels daily. There was some trade worked between here and the U.S. market.

The coarse grain markets were more or less quiet and showed no tendency to change and were awaiting further strength. The volume of trade was not so great as yesterday, but the market was off.

Packers 28 cattle, 56 calves, 113 sheep.

Montreal 67 cattle.

Edmonton 29 cattle, 58 calves, 118 hogs, 17 sheep.

The market was inclined to be slow, with a tendency to hold up on common kinds of cattle, especially choice steers, which sold at weaker prices. Good cutters and especially good feeders were in demand.

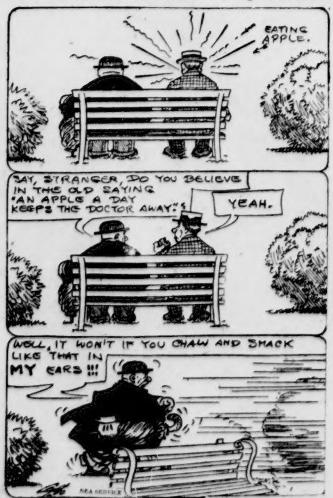
Following are the prices quoted:

MINNEAPOLIS, Sept. 6.—Flour unchanged.

Bread, No. 1 Northern 1.37 1/4.

H. M. EVANS & CO.
—Limited—
Finance—Real Estate—Leads
Union Bank Building, Edmonton

EVERETT TRUE . By Condo



vealers 2 1/2 to 5 1/2, common calves 2 1/2 to 5 1/2, good to medium 2 1/2 to 5 1/2, yearlings 7 1/2 to 8 1/2 and ewes 3 1/2 to 4 1/2.

Chicago Livestock

CALGARY, Sept. 6.—(D.L.S.)—Trade of live stock was very light, with 221 cattle, 28 calves, 28 horses and 28 hogs steer—good to fair 4/3 to 7 1/2; common to 2 1/2 to 5 1/2; medium—fair to medium 1 1/2 to 1 1/2; choice—good to 2 1/2 to 3 1/2; steers and feeders—fair to good 2 1/2 to 4 1/2; lambs—medium to good 2 1/2 to 3 1/2; hoggs—thick amounts 10 1/2, select bacon 11 1/2 to car weight.

Egg Market

OTTAWA, Sept. 6.—Montreal dealers report paying 40¢ a dozen for eggs, 10¢ a pound, jobbing specials 41¢ to 45¢ a dozen. Retailers in some cases are getting 38¢ to 40¢ a dozen unchaged.

Montreal, Sept. 6.—(D.L.S.)—Live stock market was very quiet, with 117 cattle, 22 calves, 28 horses and 28 hogs steer—good to fair 4/3 to 7 1/2; common to 2 1/2 to 5 1/2; medium—fair to medium 1 1/2 to 1 1/2; choice—good to 2 1/2 to 3 1/2; steers and feeders—fair to good 2 1/2 to 4 1/2; lambs—medium to good 2 1/2 to 3 1/2; hoggs—thick amounts 10 1/2, select bacon 11 1/2 to car weight.

Montreal Produce

MONTREAL, Sept. 6.—Eggs active business strong. Quotations—

No. 1 Feed

No. 2 C. W.

No. 3 C. W.

No. 4 C. W.

No. 5 C. W.

No. 6 C. W.

No. 7 C. W.

No. 8 C. W.

No. 9 C. W.

No. 10 C. W.

No. 11 C. W.

No. 12 C. W.

No. 13 C. W.

No. 14 C. W.

No. 15 C. W.

No. 16 C. W.

No. 17 C. W.

No. 18 C. W.

No. 19 C. W.

No. 20 C. W.

No. 21 C. W.

No. 22 C. W.

No. 23 C. W.

No. 24 C. W.

No. 25 C. W.

No. 26 C. W.

No. 27 C. W.

No. 28 C. W.

No. 29 C. W.

No. 30 C. W.

No. 31 C. W.

No. 32 C. W.

No. 33 C. W.

No. 34 C. W.

No. 35 C. W.

No. 36 C. W.

No. 37 C. W.

No. 38 C. W.

No. 39 C. W.

No. 40 C. W.

No. 41 C. W.

No. 42 C. W.

No. 43 C. W.

No. 44 C. W.

No. 45 C. W.

No. 46 C. W.

No. 47 C. W.

No. 48 C. W.

No. 49 C. W.

No. 50 C. W.

No. 51 C. W.

No. 52 C. W.

No. 53 C. W.

No. 54 C. W.

No. 55 C. W.

No. 56 C. W.

No. 57 C. W.

No. 58 C. W.

No. 59 C. W.

No. 60 C. W.

No. 61 C. W.

No. 62 C. W.

No. 63 C. W.

No. 64 C. W.

No. 65 C. W.

No. 66 C. W.

No. 67 C. W.

No. 68 C. W.

No. 69 C. W.

No. 70 C. W.

No. 71 C. W.

No. 72 C. W.

No. 73 C. W.

No. 74 C. W.

No. 75 C. W.

No. 76 C. W.

No. 77 C. W.

No. 78 C. W.

No. 79 C. W.

No. 80 C. W.

No. 81 C. W.

No. 82 C. W.

No. 83 C. W.

No. 84 C. W.

No. 85 C. W.

No. 86 C. W.

No. 87 C. W.

No. 88 C. W.

No. 89 C. W.

No. 90 C. W.

No. 91 C. W.

No. 92 C. W.

No. 93 C. W.

No. 94 C. W.

No. 95 C. W.

No. 96 C. W.

No. 97 C. W.

No. 98 C. W.

No. 99 C. W.

No. 100 C. W.

No. 101 C. W.

No. 102 C. W.

No. 103 C. W.

No. 104 C. W.

No. 105 C. W.

No. 106 C. W.

No. 107 C. W.

No. 108 C. W.

No. 109 C. W.

No. 110 C. W.

No. 111 C. W.

No. 112 C. W.

No. 113 C. W.

No. 114 C. W.

No. 115 C. W.

No. 116 C. W.

No. 117 C. W.

No. 118 C. W.

No. 119 C. W.

No. 120 C. W.

No. 121 C. W.

No. 122 C. W.

No. 123 C. W.

No. 124 C. W.

No. 125 C. W.

No. 126 C. W.

No. 127 C. W.

No. 128 C. W.

No. 129 C. W.

No. 130 C. W.

No. 131 C. W.

No. 132 C. W.

No. 133 C. W.

No. 134 C. W.

No. 135 C. W.

No. 136 C. W.

No. 137 C. W.

No. 138 C. W.

No. 139 C. W.

No. 140 C. W.

No. 141 C. W.

No. 142 C. W.

No. 143 C. W.

No. 144 C. W.

No. 145 C. W.

No. 146 C. W.

No. 147 C. W.

No. 148 C. W.

No. 149 C. W.

No. 150 C. W.

No. 151 C. W.

No. 152 C. W.

No. 153 C. W.

No. 154 C. W.

No. 155 C. W.

No. 156 C. W.

No. 157 C. W.

No. 158 C. W.

No. 159 C. W.

No. 160 C. W.

No. 161 C. W.

No. 162 C. W.

No. 163 C. W.

No. 164 C. W.

No. 165 C. W.

No. 166 C. W.

No. 167 C. W.

No. 168 C. W.

No. 169 C. W.

No. 170 C. W.

No. 171 C. W.

No. 172 C. W.

No. 173 C. W.

No. 174 C. W.

No. 175 C. W.

No. 176 C. W.

No. 177 C. W.

No. 178 C. W.

No. 179 C. W.

No. 180 C. W.

No. 181 C. W.

No. 182 C. W.

No. 183 C. W.

No. 184 C. W.

No. 185 C. W.

